

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**

~~BA-3039~~

BA-2428

**Union Hall**

**8240 Loch Raven Boulevard**

**Circa 1830**

**Private**

This dwelling known as Union Hall, built circa 1830, is located along Loch Raven Boulevard near Towson in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. This vernacular stone dwelling is significant as the residence of the Taylor and Stansbury families. Members of the Stansbury family resided here at Union Hall for approximately one hundred years, from circa 1850 to 1946. The second and current owner of the dwelling is the Babcock Presbyterian Church. This dwelling, along with the stone dwelling at 1610 Cottage Lane (BA-3008), with which it is associated, is one of the earliest extant large estate dwellings near Towson.

Constructed circa 1830, the house known as Union Hall is located at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard. The house is sited back from the road on a sloping grassy lot with foundation plantings and mature trees and shrubs. A gravel driveway leads to the house from Loch Ness Road. This vernacular-style dwelling was constructed in three phases. The first construction phase, completed circa 1830, resulted in a two-and-a-half story, three-bay wide dwelling. A one-and-a-half story, two-bay wide kitchen was added to the northeast elevation around the mid 19th century. The dwelling attained its current form in the mid-19th century with the construction of a two-story high addition to the southeast elevation of the original structure. The original section of the house has a solid random-rubble stone foundation and random-rubble stone walls. All elevations have replacement 6/6 vinyl-sash windows with square, aluminum-clad sills (except where noted). Each door opening features a slate sill. The side and rear ell additions rest on a solid brick foundation and are constructed of random-rubble stone. The dwelling has a molded wood cornice and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. Two interior-end random-rubble stone chimneys rise above the roof of the main block. One interior-end random-rubble stone chimney rises above each of the additions.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

~~BA-3039~~ BA-2428

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Union Hall  
other Babcock Presbyterian Parsonage

### 2. Location

street and number 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard ~~4620 Cottage Lane~~ not for publication  
city, town Towson vicinity  
county Baltimore County

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church  
street and number 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard telephone Unknown  
city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21204

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 70,66  
city, town Towson liber 6681 folio 104

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report  
☐ Other

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

## 7. Description

Inventory No.

~~BA-3039~~ BA-2428

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1830, the house known as Union Hall is located at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard. The house is sited back from the road on a sloping grassy lot with foundation plantings and mature trees and shrubs. A gravel driveway leads to the house from Loch Ness Road. This vernacular-style dwelling was constructed in three phases. The first construction phase, completed circa 1830, resulted in a two-and-a-half story, three-bay wide dwelling. A one-and-a-half story, two-bay wide kitchen was added to the northeast elevation around the mid 19th century. The dwelling attained its current form in the mid-19th century with the construction of a two-story high addition to the southeast elevation of the original structure.

### EXTERIOR

The original section of the house has a solid random-rubble stone foundation and random-rubble stone walls. All elevations have replacement 6/6 vinyl-sash windows with square, aluminum-clad sills (except where noted). Each door opening features a slate sill. The side and rear ell additions rest on a solid brick foundation and are constructed of random-rubble stone. The dwelling has a molded wood cornice and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. Two interior-end random-rubble stone chimneys rise above the roof of the main block. One interior-end random-rubble stone chimney rises above each of the additions.

The northwest elevation has a three-bay wide symmetrical façade. The first story has a center entry with a single-leaf wood paneled door illuminated with a 1-light transom. The entry is covered with a gable canopy supported by wood brackets. Flanking the center entry are two windows. The second story is pierced with three windows. The kitchen addition, flush with the northeast elevation of the main block is two bays wide. The first story has replacement windows and two gable dormers, each with one replacement window, adorn the roof. The dormers are clad with wood shingles.

The southwest elevation of the main block is two bays wide, pierced with two windows on both the first and second stories. The attic story contains two 1/1 wood-sash windows. The southwest elevation of the rear ell is two bays wide. The first story features a single-leaf 4-panel wood door below a 3-light transom. Flanking the door is one vinyl-sash window. The second story is pierced with two vinyl-sash windows.

One bay of the main block on the southeast elevation is visible. The first and second stories are pierced with one vinyl-sash window. The southeast elevation of the side addition is two bays wide with a single-leaf 9-light/cross-panel Dutch door flanking a vinyl-sash window. One gable dormer similar to the northwest elevation adorns the roof of the side addition. The southeast elevation of the rear ell features asymmetrical fenestration and is two bays wide with vinyl-sash windows.

The northeast elevation of the main block is pierced with two 1/1 vinyl sash windows with stone sills. The side addition features a center entrance covered with a half-pyramidal roof portico. The entrance contains a 9-light/cross-panel Dutch door. The portico is supported with wood posts and the roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The upper half story of the side addition is pierced with one 4/4 vinyl-sash window. The basement level is pierced with one 8-light wood awning window with a rowlock brick sill. The first story is two bays wide with a single-leaf 6-panel wood door. The second story is pierced with two vinyl-sash windows.

### INTERIOR

At present, the interior of Union Hall features a hall/parlor plan with one-room additions on the side and to the rear. Initially, the circa 1830 dwelling featured a central-passage plan with a dog-leg stair to the second floor. The center entry of the main block opens into the living room. This room contains the open-stringer dog-leg stair which is supported with an attenuated turned newel post and attenuated turned balusters. The stair features a flush stringer. The random-width oak floorboards are original. Rows of non-historic dowel caps are visible on the floor. A few of these caps are missing revealing non-historic screws. The floorboards are tongue-and-groove and have been reinforced during the mid-20th century with screws. Visible in the basement, the bottoms of

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Union Hall

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the floorboards have been grooved to provide a level floor, a technique common during the 18th and 19th centuries. The exterior wood door has its original lock box and iron handle. The door is a four-panel wood door with a center bead molding the length of the door. The recessed door features a two-panel molded reveal and a one-panel transom reveal. The historic replacement door casings are comprised of a fascia, cyma reversa, chamfer, a fascia, and an astragal molding. The window casings are the similar to the door casings. Around the perimeter of the room is a historic replacement seven-inch wood baseboard. The baseboard appears to have been applied at the time radiator heaters were installed. The baseboard is comprised of a fillet, ovolo, fascia, and a shoe molding. A crown molding around the perimeter of the room is comprised of a fillet, ovolo, fillet, and a cyma reversa molding. The fireplace surround features reeded pilasters, metopes, guttaes, paneled cornerblocks, a central carved paterae, and below the mantle shelf is a dentil course. The original fireplace hearth is marble. The fireplace surround possibly dates to the Federal period from the second quarter of the 19th century. The walls and ceiling are replacement drywall.

The dining room is located in the main block of the dwelling. The doors in this room are six-panel wood with original lock boxes and brass knobs. Similar to the living room are the floorboards, baseboard, crown molding, and door and window casings. The fireplace surround is comprised of paneled pilasters on plinths, small rosette blocks, a plain central panel, and an ornamental row of a key motif underneath the mantle shelf. The fireplace has a non-historic replacement firebrick hearth. Around the perimeter of the room is paneled wainscoting below the chair rail. The chair rail is comprised of a chamfer, fascia, and a cyma reversa molding. Flanking the fireplace is a shallow china closet and a doorway to the kitchen addition.

Between the dining room and the kitchen is a stair landing and an open-stringer stair leading down to the kitchen. At the landing is a four-panel wood door with a flush casing. This door leads to a closed-stringer straight-flight stair. The stair within the kitchen features an attenuated turned newel post, square-cut balusters, and an engaged turned newel post. The decorative stair brackets are scroll-sawn. Similar to those in the living room is the baseboard and radiator heaters. The large fireplace features a replacement firebrick hearth and a brick surround. Below the mantle shelf is a course each of rowlock bricks and sawtooth bricks. The mantle shelf is comprised of a ovolo, fillet, ovolo, and a cavetto molding. The original lath and plaster walls and ceiling are painted. The non-historic replacement floor is covered with vinyl. The exterior doors are 9-light/cross-paneled Dutch doors with original brass hardware. Access to the basement is from the kitchen, via a straight-flight closed-stringer stair. Alterations to the kitchen include the replacement floor, and installation of cabinets.

The rear addition, circa 1860, contains the family room with a dog-leg stair to the second floor, a rear hall with an exterior door, and a bathroom. The family room has original random-width oak floorboards with tongue-and-groove joints. The baseboard, window and door casings, and crown molding are similar to the living room. The open-stringer stair features an attenuated turned newel post and attenuated balusters. The stair brackets are similar to the ones in the kitchen. The fireplace has a non-historic replacement firebrick hearth and features an original crosette surround. Projecting from the center of the surround below the mantle shelf is a device to open and close the chimney flue. The mantle shelf is comprised of a fillet, ovolo, cavetto, a smaller ovolo and cavetto, connected to a cavetto, torus, fillet, and a large cyma reversa molding. The southwest wall has an exterior door with similar casing and door to the exterior door in the living room.

The rear hall baseboard and door casings are similar to the living room. The floorboards are similar to the living room. The exterior door has six-panels with an original lock box and brass knob. The bathroom door has four-panels. A small closet is located underneath the stair. Inside the closet is a baseboard similar to that in the living room. The door to the closet two-panels with a brass knob with a flush casing cut off on the north side.

The second floor of the main block has two bedrooms and one bathroom. One bedroom features a non-historic double cavetto crown molding. The rear ell addition has one bedroom, a bathroom, and a small passage to the rear stair. The door and window casings exhibited throughout the second floor are reeded with paneled cornerblocks. The random-width floorboards are

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replacements. Access to the attic is at the top of the stair in the rear ell. The finished attic has a replacement linoleum floor, and drywall covers the ceiling and walls. Areas of deterioration expose pit sawn rafters, a cutting technique that was popular from 1790 through 1890.

The upper story of the side addition contains the office/study. The straight-flight stair has a turned newel post and square-cut wood balusters. Alterations to this room include the addition of dormers and the replacement three-inch pine floorboards. The baseboard is similar to the living room, and the door casings are similar to the kitchen.

Access to the basement is through the kitchen addition. Originally, this was an exterior bulkhead entrance. The basement of the main block is full height and is not finished. The walls and ceiling are white washed. Each end of the basement features a large stone fireplace with a semi-circular brick arch. Notches in the summer beam suggest a partition wall in the basement has been removed. This architectural evidence suggests the basement was originally composed of two rooms.



## 8. Significance

Inventory No. ~~BA-3039~~ BA-2428

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	1830 ca.	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1830,1860		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

This dwelling known as Union Hall, built circa 1830, is located along Loch Raven Boulevard near Towson in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. This vernacular stone dwelling is significant as the residence of the Taylor and Stansbury families. Members of the Stansbury family resided here at Union Hall for approximately one hundred years, from circa 1850 to 1946. The second and current owner of the dwelling is the Babcock Presbyterian Church. This dwelling, along with the stone dwelling at 1610 Cottage Lane (BA-3008), with which it is associated, is one of the earliest extant large estate dwellings near Towson.

### HISTORY

The dwelling known as Union Hall is located in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. The Ninth District is one of the smallest in Baltimore County, however, it has one of the highest population counts. According to Scharf in 1881, the Ninth District was more than double that of any other district. In 1880, the population was 21,414, which was increase of approximately one hundred percent from 1870.(1) The District is bounded on the south by Baltimore City, on the west by the Third District, on the north by the Eighth and Eleventh Districts, and on the east by the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts. Several important turnpikes traverse its terrain, such as York Road, Harford Road, Charles Street, and Dulaney Valley Road. The Ninth District has several important water sources which provide for Baltimore City. These sources include Lake Roland, Loch Raven Reservoir, and Lake Montebello.

Towson, located within the Ninth District along York Road, is the Baltimore County seat. In 1881, Towson had a population of 1,316 people. The name Towson, comes from a local family, whom ran Towson's Tavern.(2) Originally, the name of the area was Towsontown, and became the county seat in 1854. On December 15, 1869, a meeting was held to petition for the incorporation of Towsontown with the courthouse at its center with a square-mile boundary. The boundary was amended to make the intersection of York and Dulaney Roads the center of Towson.

This dwelling is representative of 19th century stone vernacular dwellings located throughout Baltimore County. Vernacular buildings tend to have little to no stylistic detailing and are typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect.(3) Throughout Baltimore County, there are a number of vernacular stone houses from this period. Stone was readily available in the county, with both marble and granite quarries located throughout the region. Commonly, these random rubble stone dwellings are two stories in height, single-pile with side gable roofs.

The land on which Union Hall is located was original owned by Elijah Taylor. It is unclear when Elijah Taylor received this

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property prior to 1867. Taylor owned a large tract of land east of Towson totaling approximately 1,218 acres. Elijah Taylor lived from 1786 to 1867. The property was divided amongst his eight children prior to his death in 1867. The property on which Union Hall is located, was given to his daughter Christiana Taylor Stansbury, who was married to William E. Stansbury. Christiana Stansbury was born 1810 and lived until 1900. William E. Stansbury, son of John E. Stansbury, lived from 1811 to 1878.(4) The Sidney Map of 1850 denotes the dwelling east of Pleasant Plains Road belonging to William Stansbury.(5) The Hopkins Atlas in 1877 shows the property lines of two large Stansbury estates south of Joppa road east of Towson.(6) The largest of the two estates was that of Dr. J. T. Stansbury with his home known as Eudowood. Four dwellings are denoted on the Hopkins Atlas as part of Eudowood. The second estate, known as Union Hall, was the home of William E. Stansbury. Two dwellings are denoted on the 1877 Atlas within William E. Stansbury's property. These two dwellings are 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard and 1610 Cottage Lane. William E. Stansbury died in 1878. William E. Stansbury left the property to his children, William E. and Alice E. Stansbury. In 1908 William E. Stansbury deeded his portion of Union Hall to his sister, Alice Stansbury. The 1915 Bromley Atlas denotes Union Hall as the property of Mrs. Alice Stansbury.(7) Union Hall, is depicted with a complex of buildings including the main dwelling, a large stable, two barns, and three secondary dwellings/outbuildings. The neighboring property to the northwest is denoted as Eudowood Sanatorium.

Alice E. Stansbury deeded the estate to the Property Holding Company in 1925. The estate changed hands between property holding companies three times before it was sold to William A. and Maude E. Hahn in 1938. The property was then sold in 1949 by the Hahns on the one part and the Fiduciary Company on the second part to Babcock Presbyterian Memorial Church. The Babcock Presbyterian Church had services in the dwelling and served as the pastors residence when it was first bought through the early 1950s. Construction of the church to the south of the dwelling began in 1949. It was not completed until the early 1960s according to the current pastor, Harry Cahill(8). Services were moved out of the dwelling into the church during the early 1950s. Union Hall has remained the pastor's residence since its purchase by Babcock Presbyterian Church in 1949.

### CHAIN OF TITLE

1867	Elijah Taylor to children Will Records of Baltimore County Liber JLR 3 Folio 231
October 6, 1908	William E. Stansbury to Alice M. Stansbury Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WPC 333 Folio 362
March 28, 1925	Alice Stansbury to Property Holding Company Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 608 Folio 463
August 25, 1932	Property Holding Company to Mount Pleasant Corporation Land Records of Baltimore County Liber LMCLM 902 Folio 160
December 30, 1938	Mount Pleasant Corporation to Pleasant Plains Corporation Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 1048 Folio 464

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- December 30, 1938 Pleasant Plains to William A. Hahn and Arthur E. Reinheimer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 1048 Folio 466
- December 30, 1938 William A. Hahn to Fiduciary Holding Company  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB, Jr. 1048 Folio 469
- November 7, 1940 C. Blanche Dyer to William A. and Maude E. Hahn  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB, Jr. 1126 Folio 482
- August 22, 1949 William A. and Maude E. Hahn, The Fiduciary Company, et al  
to Babcock Presbyterian Memorial Church  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber TBS 1770 Folio 528
- May 15, 1980 Babcock Presbyterian Memorial Church to Conduit, Inc.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHK, Jr. 6165 Folio 181
- May 15, 1980 Conduit, Inc. to Trustees of Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHK, Jr. 6165 Folio 186
- March 14, 1981 Marvin H. Stever, et al, Trustees of Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church  
to Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHK, Jr. 6267 Folio 662
- March 14, 1981 Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church to Merritt Boulevard Presbyterian Church of Dundalk  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHK, Jr. 6267 Folio 666
- November 2, 1982 Merrit Boulevard Presbyterian Church of Dundalk to Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 6681 Folio 104

### ENDNOTES

1. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 886.
2. Scharf, 894.



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3. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. xv-xvi.
  4. Index of Gravestones of the Cemetery at Taylor's Chapel, Baltimore, Maryland, listed on the internet at <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/md/baltimorecity/cemeteries/taylor.txt>
  5. J.C. Sidney, Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850).
  6. Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).
  7. Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).
  8. Interview of Harry Cahill at time of survey, September 23, 2002.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. ~~BA-3039~~ BA-2428

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.86 acres

Acreage of historical setting 4.06 acres

Quadrangle name Towson

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Union Hall is located at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard near Towson in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. It has historically been associated with tax map 70 parcel 66.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title K. Baynard & J. Riggle, Architectural Historians

organization E.H.T. Traceries

date 9/25/02

street and number 1121 5th Street NW

telephone 202/393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Gravestones of the Cemetery at Taylor's Chapel, Baltimore, Maryland, listed on the internet at

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/md/baltimorecity/cemeteries/taylor.txt>

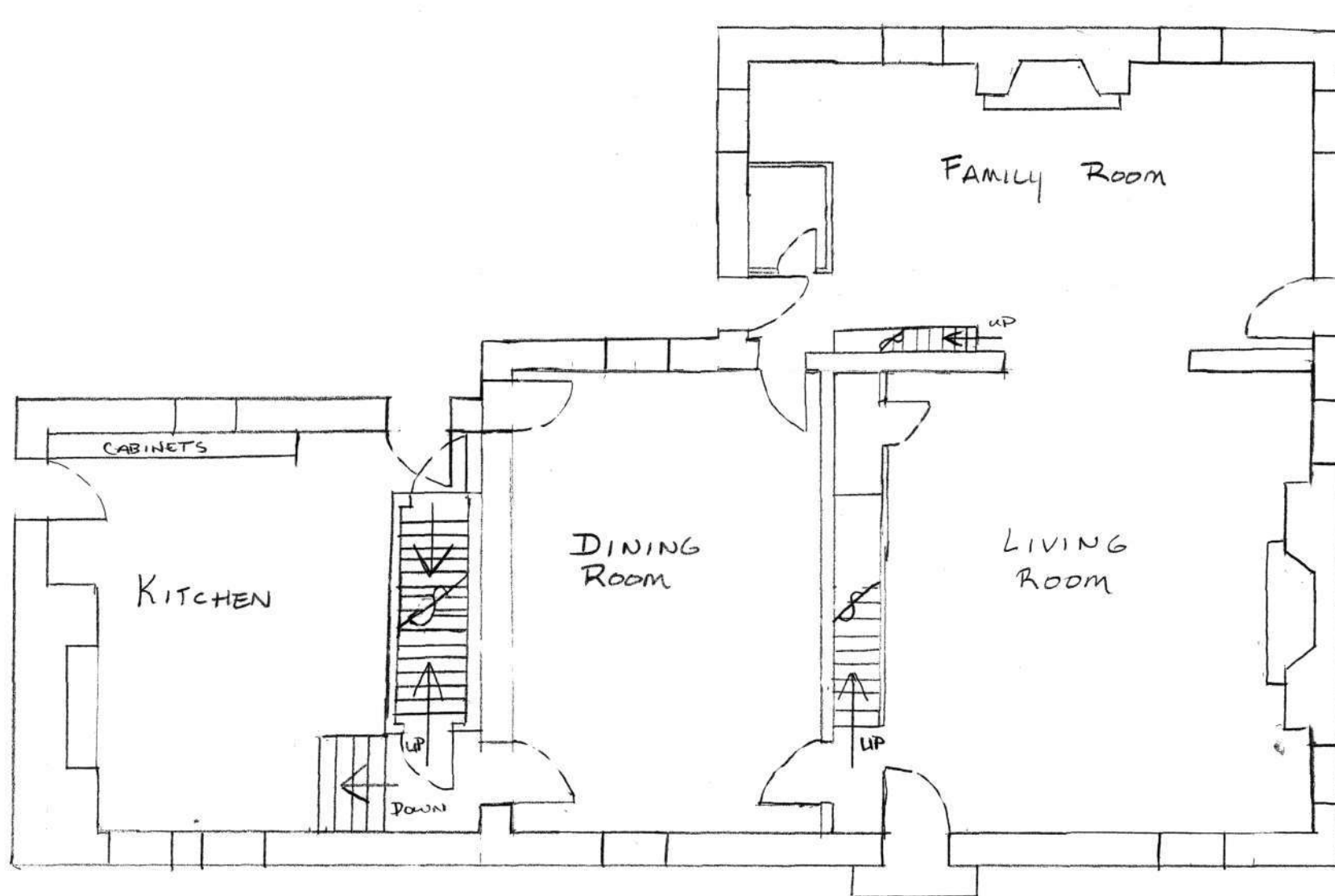
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. The University of Georgia Press: Athens, GA, 1986.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
~~BA-3039~~ BA-2428  
UNION HALL  
8240 LOCH RAVEN BLVD.  
TOWSON  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



LOCH RAVEN BOULEVARD

BA-2428

RESOURCE SKETCH MA

BA-3039

UNION HALL

8240 LOCH RAVEN BA

TOWSON

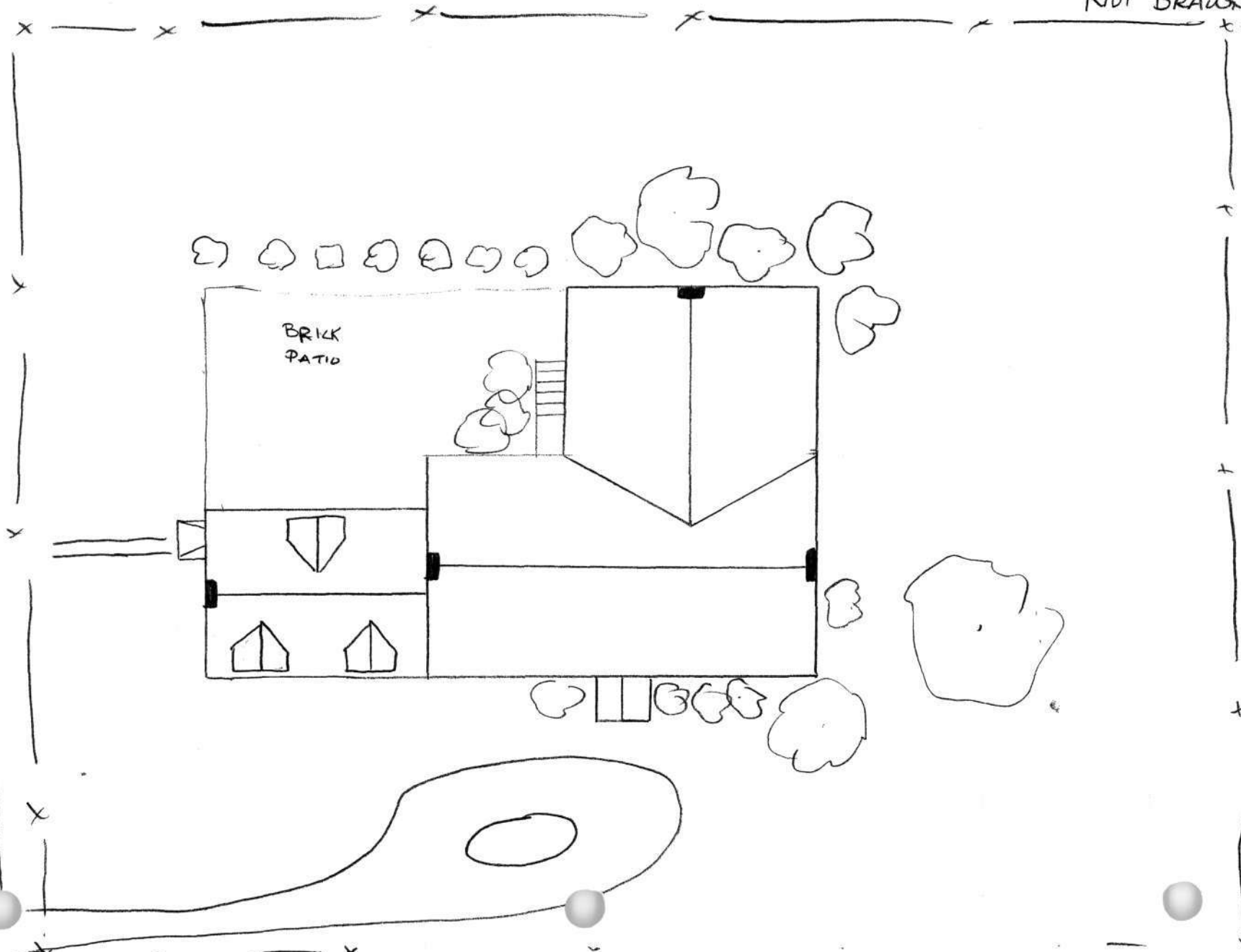
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

LOCH NESS ROAD

BRICK  
PATIO

↗  
N







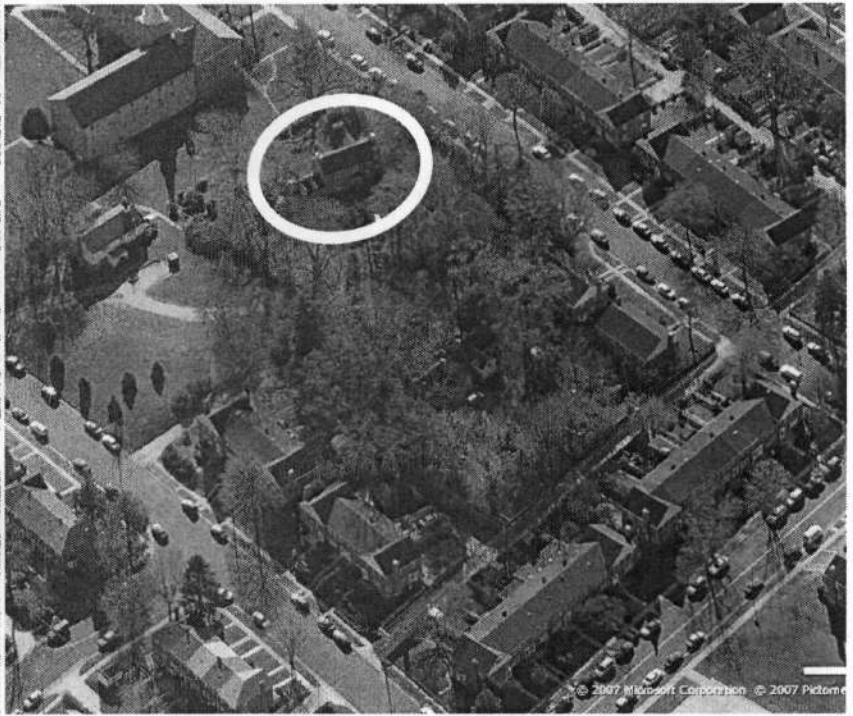
BA-2428

Union Hall (Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church Manse)

8240 Loch Raven Boulevard, Towson

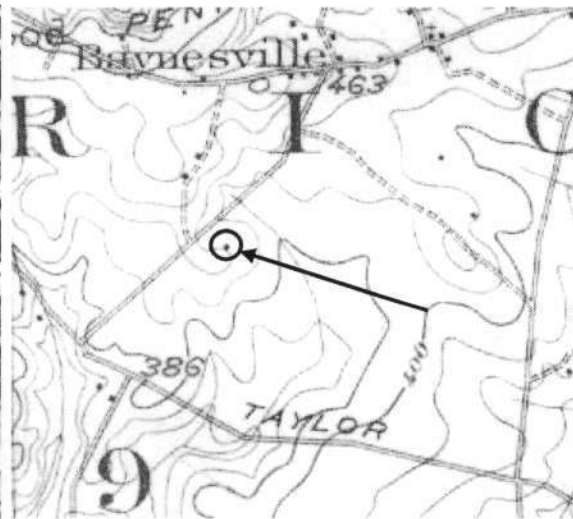
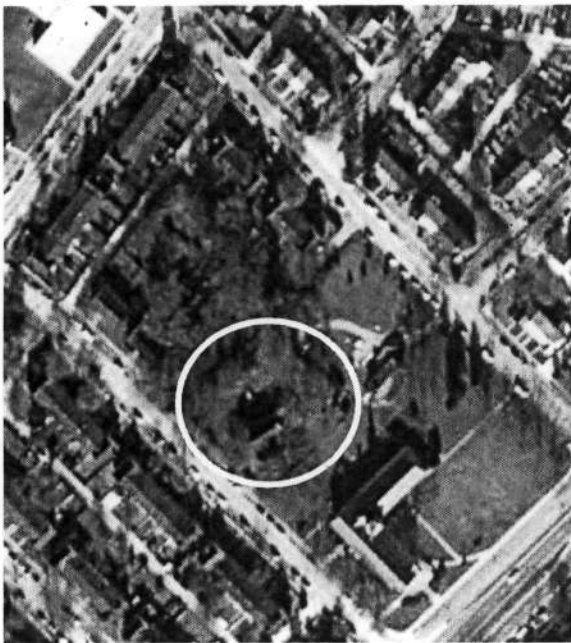
Towson quadrangle

Live Search image, 2007



Google Earth image, c. 2007

Baltimore 15' map, 1904





BA-2428  
Union Hall  
8240 Loch Raven Blvd  
Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION

1 of 10







BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

EAST CORNER

2 of 10



BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPD

NORTH CORNER

3 of 10



BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

1st FLOOR, living room, view looking NORTH

4 of 10





BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

Baltimore County, MD

TRALERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

1st Floor, Living Room, VIEW LOOKING SW

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BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

1st Floor, Dining Room, VIEW LOOKING EAST

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BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

Baltimore County, MD

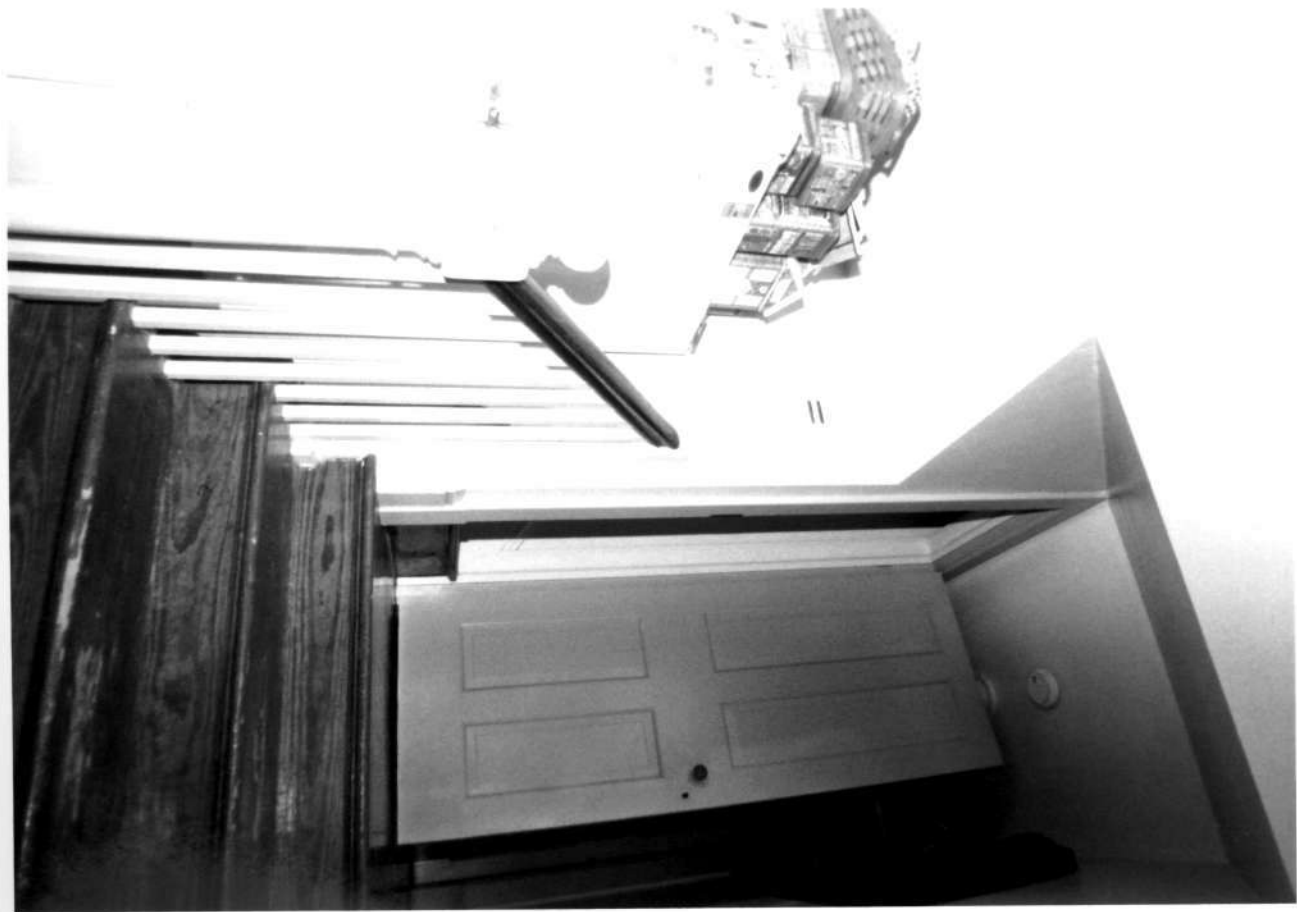
TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

1st FLOOR, Kitchen, View looking NE

7 of 10





BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPD

1st Floor, Kitchen, VIEW COOKING SW

8 of 10



BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

9/2002

MD SHPO

1st FLOOR, FAMILY ROOM, VIEW LOOKING NE

9 of 10



BA-2428

Union Hall

8240 Loch Raven Blvd.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

9/2002

MD SHPD

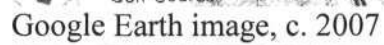
BASEMENT, VIEW LOOKING NE

10 of 10

BA-2428

**UNION HALL** - 1800-1825 - ~~1620 Loch Ness Road, Loch Raven Village.~~ This large, two-story, gable-roofed, vernacular style stone house was the main dwelling of a Stansbury family property called Union Hall, the land owned by that family since 1684. This particular house cannot be found on the 1798 tax list. A house, probably this one, was shown as home of William Stansbury on the 1850 Sidney map. Property acquired in 1955 by the Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church and has been used as their manse. Across the lawn is an older house, possibly a converted outbuilding (A stillhouse?) that is listed as 1610 Loch Ness (BA 2298), a property in another ownership.

Towson quadrangle



An aerial photograph of a residential neighborhood. A white circle is drawn on the image, highlighting a specific area in the center-right. The area within the circle appears to be a small, dark, irregularly shaped plot of land, possibly a garden or a small field, surrounded by trees and buildings. The surrounding area is densely packed with houses and streets.

